#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening Art Exhibition
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2 and 8—The Old Homestrad.
AMBERG'S THEATRE—2—At the Grand Opera—8—O,
Mether in-Law.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Day and Evening—Fair.
BUJOU THEATRE—2 and 8—Ziz Zaz.

BLOU THEATRE—2 and S—Zie Zag. BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and S—Little Lord Fauntleroy. CASINO-2 and S-Nadjy
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and S:15-The International M

DOCKSTADER'S-2 and S-Kellar.
EDEN MUSEZ-Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-Romeo and Juliet.-S-She HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8-Pet

OSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL-2 and 8-M'ABU LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Sweet Lavender.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Capt. Swift.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Dog METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Die Walkure.

NIBLO'S-2 and 8-Water Queen.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-Mile de la Seightere.-3-"Grin golfe," Monologues and "Les Preciouses Ridicules.

STAL THEATRE—2 and S—Stowaway.

STANDARD THEATRE—2 and S—Pearl of Pekin. THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 6TH-AVENUE THEATRE—2—Lady of Lyons.—8—Macbeth. 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—Le Voyage En Suisse. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
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Denna Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Tribune 200 — 200 perity Tribune by Tribune, except on Daily paper for mail subscribers in New-York City countries, in which cases extra postage will subscriber to the case of the case o paid by subscribers.

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IN OTHER CITIES. Washington-1,322 F-st. Lendon-26 Bedford-st., Strand

# New-Dork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Richard Pigott's cross-examination be fore the Parnell Commission was continued. == nament at Havana. - Lieutenant Baert has reached Brussels from Stanley Falls; he thinks Stanley means to try and wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi before returning to Europe. - Prince Alexander of Battenberg, it is said, will marry the opera singer Leisinger. === The new French Cabinet is received with disfavor by the Paris

Congress.-Both branches in session. ---- Se ate: The Sundry Civil and, Agricultural bills were passed; Democrats filibustered against the ate's tariff action was defeated, 143 to 88; the bill to retire General Rosecrans was passed; the bill to pension Mrs. Sheridan was passed,

Domestic -- General Harrison and his family have their preparations about completed for the journey to Washington, --- Washington's Birthday was celebrated throughout the country. - At the thirteenth anniversary of the Johns Hopkins University it was announced that funds were being subscribed for the work of the university. === The American Pomological Society, at Ocala, Fla. adjourned. = Two buildings at Wesleyan University were badly damaged, and a freshman was seriously injured, by the explosion of dynamite bombs by freshmen who were celebrating Washington's Birthday. - Several witnesses were examined by the Assembly Ceiling Investigating Committee. - The Michigan Club had its fourth annual dinner at Detroit; speeches were made by Warner Miller and others.

City and Suburban,-Washington's Birthday was eclebrated quietly; no public demonstrations were made; social entertainments were the feature of the holiday. ==== The Southern Society of New-York held its third annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. The dog show at Madison Square Garden closed. === The new collegiate building of the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn was formally opened. === Edward Wilson Woodruff was arrested in connection with the Ives and Stavner ease. \_\_\_\_ The Brown University Glee and Banio Club gave a concert at the Berkeley Lyceum. The Weather.-Indications for to-day:

colder and fair, possibly preceded by light snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 3s degrees lowest, 25; average, 34 1-4.

Out in Missouri the Democrats are vexing their souls over the increase of strength which the Republicans have been steadily manifest ing of late years, and are trying to devise ways and means for keeping that State in the Democratic ranks. One thing proposed is to organize thoroughly everywhere. That is undoubtedly a wise thing for them to do in pursuance of the object they seek; and very likely the Republicans can get a hint of value from their opponents' policy.

Fairly full reports of the movements of Henry M. Stanley up to the end of last August may be reasonably looked for before long. Lieutenant Baert, who was at Stanley Falls when Stanley's letter to Tippoo Tib, written at Bonyala (Murenia), August 17, arrived there, has returned to Brussels, and reports that further advices from the explorer reached that point at the moment of his (Baert's) departure. These tidings will cover a period of nearly fourteen months, and there is no apparent reason why Baert should not have found out the latest news about Stanley's movements.

The cross-examination of Pigott yesterday was even more destructive than on the previous day. The witness was involved in numerous inconsistencies and contradictions. His credibility has become a minus quantity, and it is not impossible that he may find himself charged with having forged the famous letters. "The Times" must feel heartily sick of the whole business by this time, and especially of the ease with which it was duped. Its simplicity in that matter is perhaps the most astonishing feature of the whole affair.

For college pranks of the most thoroughly disgraceful character the palm must apparently latures will choose Republican Senators with-be awarded to Wesleyan University. During out a doubt, but Democratic dispatches express

in two of the college buildings, doing a vast amount of damage and seriously injuring at least one student. This is not a case for paltering or showing mercy. The college authorities, on the state of facts set forth in the dispatches, should at once put the matter in the hands of the police and the State authorities, and should engage detectives and make every effort to hunt the rascals down. Let the law take its course.

"Premier" Mills suffered an inglorious defeat yesterday. In fact, he was virtually deposed, and Mr. Randall elevated to his place. It was a fair and square contest between the two. Mr. Mills moved the consideration of his resolution rebuking the Senate for doing an unconstitutional thing in proposing a substitute for the "Dark-Lantern" bill. Mr. Randall demurred, a vote was taken, and Mills's motion was swept out of sight; he could only get 88 votes, while 143 were cast against him. It was a signal victory for the Pennsylvania Protectionist. When the Mills bill was passed, in July, only four Democrats had the courage to oppose it. Yesterday twenty-nine Democrats voted against its author. Mills does not take his overthrow gracefully, and threats are heard of filibustering until the session expires, in order to prevent the Cowles bill from being considered.

A CONSTELLATION OF STATES. By the graceful action of the President in signing on yesterday, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the bill admitting the two Dakotas, Washington and Montana, a whole constellation of States is added to our flag. Nothing now remains to be done but to make those formal preparations for which the law provides, and which the people of these States will gladly make, in order to assume their new rank at the earliest possible day. When the be accepted with hesitation, and only in case LIst Congress meets in December next there will be forty-two States within the circle, and forty-two stars will gleam brightly upon our

The event is unique. Never before has so great a number of new Commonwealths been admitted at one time. The event may almost be said to be unprecedented in another respect -in the abundant qualifications of the Territories for admission. As a rule, in the past, a good deal has been taken for granted in admitting new States. They have rarely possessed the full measure of qualification, have been admitted more for the growth it was seen they were sure of having than for that which they had already attained. But these new States are full-grown and in all ways eligible. Several have indeed been so for a long time, as we all know-so long that their continued exclusion for political reasons had come to be such a gross wrong that even the foolish party managers who were responsible for it saw the truth at last, and abandoned a futile and blundering opposition. The two Dakotas, Washington and Montana enter the Union by right, and not by sufferance. population, in intelligence, in all the attributes of civilized communities, they have reached the full stature of States, and may take their places with a just pride.

Many circumstances unite to make this addi tion to the Union memorable. It may now al most be said that the line of States stretches without a break from opean to ocean. Except for the narrow tongue of Idaho that runs upward to the border and separates Montana from Washington, the line of States along the northern border is complete. This addition leaves only a few more States to be gathered in, when the whole of our present territory will be occupied by a homogeneous family of States. There will now be forty-two; the number will probably never exceed fifty, unless we add to i by annexation.

To the people of the new States admission will mean much, because apart from the natural aspiration of the English-speaking race, wherever it may plant itself, toward self-government, they have had a strong motive in the for investment, and the process of development can go on much more rapidly, under State than under Territorial Governments. But the event is one for patriotic congratulation everywhere, and especially among Republicans. They have the gratification of knowing that it was the grand old party that won, by long years of stubborn fighting, this great victory for the principle of self-government,

# THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The election of Senator Kenna from West Virginia determines the political division of the Senate for the first half of President Harrison's term. Numerically the division will be just the same as in the Senate at present, 39 Republicans to 37 Democrats, but the Republican party will be considerably strengthened by changes in the membership. The new Senator from Delaware is free from the uncertain ties which have attached to the political posttion of Senator Riddleberger from Virginia. and other changes tend to make the party more harmonious and effective in its action. The natural tendency, when a party majority is narrow, is to compact and unify it, and the want of harmony which often affected docisions of the Senate on appointments by President Cleveland is less likely to appear when the appointments are made by a Republican

President. The next House will also be very closely divided. Three certificates are held back by Democratic officials, two of Republicans from West Virginia whose election is contested, and one of Mr. Evans, Republican from Tennessee, to whom the Democratic Governor declares he will give a certificate, while the Secretary of State refuses. No legal certificate can be given to a Democrat in the latter case, but the Democratic contestants from West Virginia would doubtless get certificates from the Democratic Governor if it would enable his party to control the organization of the House. Including the member just elected in Missouri to fill a vacancy caused by death, however, the Democrats have only 159 members-elect, and if the two West Virginia seats should be stolen, would have only 161, while the Republicans have 163 members to whom regular certificates have been issued. One of them, Mr. Laird, is reported too ill to attend, but a majority of only one could organize, and in the absence of Mr. Laird and two members from Virginia the Republican majority would be 3 at the outset. In several contested cases a decision in favor of Republican claimants should in justice be rendered without delay.

These figures as to both houses will be modified by the admission of the four new States in the Northwest, but at an extra session, if one should be held, the strength in both h must remain as above stated. The admission of the new States, however, will add eight Senators and five Representatives in time for the regular session next December. In all the coming States there were Republican majorities at the last election, so that an addition of five Republicans in the House is probable. the two Dakotas and in Washington the Legis-

Thursday night dynamite bombs were exploded | a hope that the Legislature in Montana may be captured by Democrats. They claim that the overwhelming Republican victory at the last election there, which resulted in 5,000 plurality for Delegate, and in a Territorial Legislature composed of 25 Republicans to 11 Democrats, was due to a quarrel among Democrats which has passed, and that a change of Legislature to the Democrats. Even in that somewhat improbable event the addition of 6 Republican and 2 Democratic Senators would make the next Senate stand 45 to 39, a good working Republican majority.

THE CASE OF MR. BARGUET.

This is a good time to say a few words about that feature of our judicial system which permits the infliction of such wrongs as those to which Pascal T. Barguet, of Mt. Vernon, has just been legally subjected. He was arrested last Saturday on a charge of burglary, and nearly a week later his innocence was completely established by the capture and confession of the actual culprits. Of course, lamentable mistakes made in the protection of society are sometimes justified by a reasonable zeal for the greatest good of the greatest number on the part of these who make them. But this is no such case. The facts are these: Last week Friday

night three burglars entered a house in Mt. Vernon, were discovered and put to flight, no one of them being captured. The next day a young girl, an inmate of the house, went into a neighboring store and fancied that she recognized in the form, features and dress of the proprietor certain characteristics which she had noted about one of the burglars whom she had seen in a dim light the night before while she was in a state of natural agitation and otherwise unfitted to make an accurate observation. It might be supposed that such testimony would it was supported by other incidents and circumstances, such as the previous record of the man against whom it was directed. But, on the contrary, it was in fact accepted promptly against a man never before suspected of the slightest tendency or disposition to commit a erime. He was arrested and held until the following Thursday in \$3,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. So unprepared was the community for such an occurrence that the arrest of Mr. Barguet was a six days' wonder in Mt. Vernon, and his distress of mind was in exact proportion to the loss of reputation which he would have sustained if the charge against him had been proved. We do not hesitate to say that the magistrate who held a man without criminal antecedents or associations on the unsupported suspicion of a girl committed a wanton outrage at the same time that he inflicted a grievous wrong. He cannot acquit himself by pleading the discretion with which he is necessarily vested. A man whose capacity to discriminate is so feeble is not the man to be trusted with the wide and indefinite prerogatives of a Police Justice.

The truth is that our police courts are an anomaly in a free country. Within his sphere. which in many cases he well knows how to enlarge, the Justice is an absolute autocrat. It he is a man of corrupt purposes or easy virtue he has almost unlimited opportunities to make the concealment or inadequate punishment of erime personally profitable in one way or another. And even where he means to do exactly right his judgments are often qualified by accidents-by such unconscious influences. for instance, as a good or bad night's sleep, a breakfast satisfactory or otherwise, an excess or deficiency of bile. The system has gradually acquired its present mode of operation. Perhaps it could not easily be exchanged for something better; but it is far from being an ideal system, and such experiences as that of Mr. Barguet suggest the thought that it may not always be even tolerable.

# CANAL LEGISLATION.

The convention of canal men which met at Albany last week adopted, as a result of its fact that capital will be more readily attracted | deliberations, a series of resolutions. Nearly all these resolutions are intended for the guidance of the Legislature, and while some of them are wise, others are of questionable utility. The convention perhaps attempted too much It asks for \$1,000,000 for canal improvements; it asks for the establishment of grain elevators at terminal canal points to be owned and run by the State; it asks that the wharves of New-York and Brooklyn shall be made free; it asks that railroads shall be prevented from discriminating against the canals; it asks that the practice of dealing in futures in the necessaries of life" may be declared illegal; it pronounces against the abandonment of the lateral canals; it asks that the Attorney-General be requested forthwith to institute proceedings to dissolve the charter of the New, York Produce Exchange-by way of punishing that institution for its attitude in reference to the McEvoy Grain Elevator law of last year; it asks that the unexpended appropriation now in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works be used in removing the accumulated deposits from the bottom of the canal, thus restoring it to its proper depth. What is going to be the outcome of these

resolutions? An appropriation will doubtless be made to continue the work of canal improvement. The State some years ago resolved to place the canals in a condition of the highest efficiency, and can be counted upon not to recede from that liberal policy. It is doubtful, however, if as large a sum as that which the committee favors will be agreed to by the Legislature. The \$1,000,000 petitioned for is likely to be cut down a quarter, unless it can be demonstrated that the causis actually need to have \$1,000,000 expended upon them this year. The convention's resolution looking to the establishment of State elevators encounters a good deal of opposition. A bill embodying the proposition is pending in the Senate, and is objected to as being a product of "the paternal system" of government and unconstitutional. It is not likely that a statute will be passed just at present making the wharves of New-York or Brooklyn free, but if the boatmen persevere in their war against wharfage, they are likely to put an end to the extortions that are now practised upon them. The convention did well in calling for the passage of a law to prevent the railroads from discriminating against caual shippers. This is one of the measures which the Railroad Commission has repeatedly but unsuccessfully urged upon the attention of the Legislature. It is simply an act of long-delayed justice to the great canal interest. To ignore it is to continue a grave abuse. Another sensible resolution is the one calling for the removal of the deposits from the bottom of the canal. These deposits the boatmen reported, were a source of great annoyance to them last season. It is hardly possible that anything will come

of the other resolutions. Were there any members of the convention who supposed that the people were prepared to reverse their action in regard to the lateral canals or that the New-York Produce Exchange was to lose its charter? We suspect not. The canals of New-York are being pretty well looked after these days. Enlisted in their service are a large number of able and experienced men. The Canal Union which was organized at Utica a few years ago is one of the strongest and most influential business organizations in the State. It is to be hoped that the canal interest will not make the mistake of asking for too much money or too many other things at once.

525 votes in three counties would give the COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

While the leading educators of District No. 42, Sedgwick County, Kansas, are engaged in an earnest effort to bring their school to a higher point of efficiency by the use of the slow-match and the shot-gun, some other parts of the country are not idle. Jackson Township, Hancock County, Ohio, has been heard from. The problem which the Ohlo instructor of youth located there has been at work on is that of compulsory education. This subject is one which, as we all know, is far from being settled satisfactorily. Laws are passed that all children must attend school, but even if they can be enforced, it does not follow that all children will study their lessons diligently and be able to make a showing satisfactory to the conscientious and painstaking teacher. To accomplish this end has been left for the Ohio instructor referred to. The advanced grammar class was on the floor and he called upon one of the boys to explain the exact relation which the participle sustained to the various parts of The slothful but unsuspecting youth was free to admit that he could not do so. On hearing this lamentable confession the Jackson Township educator drew a slung-shot from his sleev and struck the misguided young man a couple of light blows. With the slow-match, the shot gun and the slung-shot well-established among our educational appliances, America may well make a new boast of her great public school system.

What measure of popularity the common leather-and-lead slung-shot may obtain as a means for impressing English grammar upon the fickle mind of youth it is too early yet to say. It certainly does not look encouraging for it, when we learn in the course of the dispatch bringing the intelligence of the whole affair that its first user has had his license to teach revoked by an unsympathetic board of examiners to whom the beauties of the slung-shot are as a scaled book. But its promoter, Mr. John Walters, has many things to console him as he sees an ordinary teacher installed in his place. Galileo heard as good men as reside in Jackson Township ridicule his telescope. John Walters may yet live to conduct a grammar publishing house and announce prominently in his advertisements that a fine slung-shot with every volume.

Mr. Walters's ideas on educational subjects are that may properly be called advanced. He thinks that the teacher should not only be able to offer the pupil instruction, but also be prepared to see that he takes it. It is all very well, he argues, to assign to a pupil a lesson on the subject of participles, but it is better to see that the lesson is im pressed on him so that he will not forget it, even if it takes a new slung-shot every day. Our Ohio friend's ideal teacher is one who, while the scholar are busy with their books, throws his feet up of his desk, draws on a pair of brass knuckles and calmly uses a large jack-knife in the guise of a toothpick till recitation time. Then he calls the class to the floor, gets out his text-book and other weapons and proceeds to drive the children in trusted to his care along the flowery paths of learning on a fest run. Give Professor John W. Walters a common-school grammer and a good slung-shot and he will agree to carry the rules of syntax to the dullest pupil. All is novelty, all is excitement with the Walters's Method of Teaching English Grammar. The ordinary instructor approaches the weary student with the dry and uninteresting facts concerning participles and their relation to other words; it is true that Professo Walters comes up to him with the same facts in one hand, but he is reaching into his boot for a six-ounce slung-shot with the other. The effect of the Jackson Township idea of compulsory education on our school system will be watched with in-

THE DOG SHOW.

Thoroughbreds, human or otherwise, are interesting creatures. It is not remarkable that an assembly of blooded animals should call together crowds of delighted spectators. The exhibition that took place in Medison Square Garden last week enabled the public to see as remarkable a collection of high-class dogs as could readily be brought under one roof. Almost every variets of the canine family was represented. They were brought from the ends of the earth. Some of the dogs were entirely stronge to this climate, and many of them, though of familiar types, were altogether' exceptional as specimens. It is an important part of the business of the managers of a bench show to bring before the public all the novel breeds that have been shown to possess merit, and this duty was well performed ast week. Among the imported dogs were many which have become distinguished for beauty, intelligence and finely developed instinct, and their exhibition was well calculated to have an important effect upon the breeding and training of domestic dogs.

It is only within very recent years that any genuine or systematic effort has been made in this country to breed fine dogs. The establishment of a kennel is not likely to prove a moneymaking enterprise, and only under the stimulus afforded by a love of sport, are such tasks undertaken. Their advantages accrue chiefly to the public which gets the free and full benefit of all that has been bought by time, experience and money. Many are the evils that have been assigned to the growth in America of what is often termed the " leisure class," but without the people to whom accumulated wealth has brought the taste for elevated sports, for art, for literature and for kennel pleasures, together with the time and opportunity necessary for its rational gratification, the general public would miss many things in which it takes a great delight. Kennels, stock farms and breeding stables, not less than art galleries and grand opera, are luxuries requiring the investment of considerable capital, and the fact that so large a proportion of the finest dogs on exhibition last week was bred in this country by the owners of large and elaborate kennels is encouraging. This is especially true since the chase and the hunt are by no means general forms of sport, and dogs are mainly funcied as pets.

The bench show has been a development in New-York, and has grown from a small affair into a decidedly brilliant display. Its progress in thirteen years has been due to the exertions of a small but enthusiastic body of breeders, who have at last succeeded in presenting an exhibition that tells its own praiseworthy story. How for their efforts were appreciated last week was shown by the great crowds of visitors who thronged the garden day and night.

The American heirs to a prodigious number of million dollars which are lying in the Bank of England have organized an association. Unlike other associations having a similar object in view, this one will begin business by securing a legal opinion from some competent lawyer, and, should the opinion go to show that there is little or, no prospect of inducing the Bank of England to hand over the money, the association will either be dissolved or changed into progressive euchre parties. It is understood that the association's scheme is not patented, and we mention that fact for the benefit of the heirs of Annke Jans.

Mr. Edison is to have 8.000 square feet of space in the Paris Exposition solely for the display of his inventions. Perhaps if Mr. Cleveland would apply in time, the Exposition managers would grant him the necessary number of square feet for the display of the working model of his Civil Service Reform machine.

be. It belongs, says this buoyant optimist, to the same Famine Cycle as 272, when the inhabitants of Great Britain lived on the bark of trees; to the same Volcanie Cycle as 79, when Herculaneum was engulfed; to the same Earthquake Cycle as 1755, when Lisbon was largely swallowed up; and to the same Storm Cycle as 1658, when Oliver Cromwell died in the midst of one of the greatest storms ever known. " The periodicity of natural phenomena," adds he, "determines the influence which causes same." these things be true-and doubtless looks so about now to a good Democratic office-holders-this good time to take to the woods. as there is a bare possibility that the prophet doesn't know, or, knowing, lies about it, we advise our readers not to get scared just yet. Things may look brighter after March 4.

According to "The World," Governor Hill's two watchwords are "agitate" and "educate." Yes, the Governor is anxious to have his Presilential boom kept in a constant state of agitation, and to have the Democracy educated to believe that all rival party booms of the sort are counterfeit.

Recent disputes in this country as to the accuracy of the Governmental weather predictions suggest a comparison with the services of other countries. In Great Britain the work of the Meteorological Office appears to be on the whole successful. During the last year, in every hundred forecasts, fifty-three have been exactly fulfilled and thirty-one others have proved more than half right, so nearly right, at any rate, as to be of practical value. Of the remaining sixteen, ten were less than half right, and six were altogether wrong. Of the storm warnings issued, 55 1-2 per cent were justified; 26 per cent were partially right, and 161-2 per cent were false alarms. Of the hav harvest forecasts, 88 per cent were entire ly successful, and only 4 per cent wholly wrong. These results show a high state of efficiency in this service, especially when it is remembered that the difficulties of the weather prophet are in some important respects far greater in Great Britain

How the ice-men of New-York must envy their brethren of the city of Denver. In that enterprising town ice is to be made by a machine that weighs more than 300,000 pounds, cost \$36,000 and required thirteen cars to transport it. It is easy to imagine from this what a ton of ice will cost in Denver, and a reasonably safe guess may be made at the weekly charge for such cakes of ice as are habitually distributed in the refrigerators of the people. Ice made with a machine costing \$36,000 will come high, but they must have it.

Some one suggests that the new decennial edition of Webster's Unabridged contain a few pages in the shape of a Medical Dictionary. Doubtless such a department would be useful, but it would set a bad precedent. On the same principle a legal supplement, and various scientific, mechanical and art supplements might be demanded: and at last the dictionary would become so big as to be unwieldy. The better plan would seem to be to keep our dictionaries proper for words in general use, and publish another dictionary containing all the principal words used in the arts, sciences and professions. That there is need of some such technical dictionary, moderate in price, and adapted to popular use, there is no doubt. The science of electricity alone has coined a great multitude of words which are occasionally used in the papers but the meanings of which are unknown to many

The President calmly says that his has been an Administration without scandals. Haven't disinfectants been needed in the Department of Just tice ever since the telephone speculators obtained control there? And hasn't that sturdy Demograt, Mr. Randall, described the Department, with a scornful gesture, as the Sink of Injustice?

" No one had anything to say against it" is the closing sentence of a dispatch concerning the Ballot-Reform bill in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. This betokens a healthy state of political opinion in that State. Would that the same could be said when the Saxton bill comes up for action in our own Legislature! Assuredly no one ought to have "anything to say against it," unless it be to point out any weaknesses that may disclose themselves, and to strengthen and fortify the measure as a whole.

A large cold wave overspread the country yes terday, reaching from the Rocky Mountains nearly to the Atlantic Coast. In the Northwest, the temperatures were quite as low, on the whole, as anything yet recorded this winter; and skaters and ice-harvesters in the East are likely to have some occasion for rejaicing before the new week is well begun. February is trying hard to offset the January weather record; and she is doing well, even if she does not fully balance the score.

Time appears to have brought little aid to the sufferers from the Yellow River floods in China, and their plight is now pitiable in the extreme More than a million hitherto industrious and prosperous people are in the last state of destitution. and unless relief comes to them from outside, the majority of them will die of starvation before next summer. The floods utterly destroyed what promised to be an uncommonly abundant harvest of wheat, millet, sorghum and cotton, not even sparing enough for seed for the next season's planting. Two-thirds of the houses in the villages were swept away, and the remainder badly damaged. The people are now living chiefly on the seeds and leaves of wild grasses and weeds. They are in urgent need both of present food and lodging and of seed and implements with which to restore their former independence and prosperity. With them all depends upon the products of the land, and they seem to have learned how to secure from the land the largest possible product. In May or June they plant their rice. It is reaped in November and immediately the same field is planted with wheat. In May that crop is harvested, and forthwith is succeeded by rice; and so the rotation is kept up ceaselessly. So a teeming population is maintained in comfort. But a flood or other catastrophe that ruins even a single crop causes much distress, while our that, like the outburst of the Yellow River, destroys one harvest and with it the means of producing another, brings wholesale famine and death. It is in such a deplorable condition that a vast province now makes appeal to the charities of the world.

Mr. Seames, the solicitor of "The London Times is a heavily built, short, black-haired men, with a square head, a cliff-like brow, and a pugnacious-looking nose.

It is now fifty years since Mr. Sims Reeves made his first appearance in opera, as Gipsy John, "Guy Mannering," at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His well tour begins next month and ends in Dece with his absolute retirement. His fare

A seemingly well-founded report states that matters have come to a climax between Mr. Yates Thompson the owner of "The Pall Mall Gazette," and Mr. T. Stead, the editor of that unsavory journal, and the severance of their connection is a question of time only, and of pretty short time. The immediate cause of the severance has been a difference about the attitude of ." The Pall Mall" toward Sir Charles Dilke. For this, of course, Mr. Stead is primarily responsible. From his pen have come the most responsible. From his pen have come the most trenchant and bitterest things about Sir Charles Dilke, but there is a contributor who has also writen very warmly on the same subject. To this Mr. Yates Thompson objected, and asked for the contributor's discussion. Mr. Stead refused point-blank, and decard that Mr. Stead refused point-blank, and decard that Mr. Thompson should pass over his dead hody before he would consent. Whereupon Mr. Thompson replied that he had no desire to pass over Mr. Stead's dead body, but it would be just as well if their connection ceased.

Mrs. Ingalls is considered a handsome woman, her daughter is one of the most charming girls at Washington. At a recent reception at which the For the comfort of those who are always looking at the dark side of thongs, it may be announced, on the authority of an English vaticinator, that this year is likely to turn out a good deal worse than Mother Shipton over dreamed 1881 would the Tugalls family, but the old man. Ten minutes the springered Union. The Democratic editors of New-York who think the give you something and show you our nices the beauty. Senator Ingells's daughter. "Humph!" said the old campaigner. 1881 would the Shipton over dreamed 1881 would of the Ingells family, but the old man. Ten minutes ity, begins at home.

later his friend lifted an eyebrow to him to signify that it was time for them to be moving on toward the next call. At twenty mnutes and thirty minutes after his introduction to the bright and unaffected little Kansas giri the same signal was sent him, and finally the friend dragged him bodily away. Then, of course, he bereted his friend for doing it, and to his fellow Democrat and four companions-in-arms said: "Well, now, I don't believe that lngails is half as bad as you fellows try to make him out."

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A man who has been dipping into some current erotic poetry translates the old Latin aphorism "Poeta nascitur, non fit" into the following English: poetry is nasty and not fit to read."

After the Nimble Dollar.—(In the Fifth Avenue Hotel)—Baginy—Who is that man over at the counterwith a light suit and straw hat?

Bailey—You don't mean to say you don't know him?

Why, tast's Colone! Updegraff, the proprietor of a Southern whiter resort, and he's up North to advertise his hotel.—(Time.

"The Philadelphia Record" thinks that it will take a long time for "The London Times" to save at the bung hole what it has wasted at this Pigott.

Our Village Institute Soirce.—Rector's Wife (hyreterically)—Rere's a note from those Wagshaws! They ask me to play and sing during the evening; because, they say, they meant the young and attractive women to assist as waitresses!"—(London Punch. Says "Jewish Tidings": "Why this growing pro-

pensity of Jews to rush into print to defend the ho of Judaism? What a lot of silly gush that Hirsch matter called out! Everybody of reason and intelligence recognizes the good the Jews have done in this world since its creation, and it is useless to confin-ually refer to it. Somebody ought to muzzle the 'prom-inent Jews' who like to 'point with pride to the inent Jews' who like to 'point with pride to achievements of our race.'

Oh Yes! There is One:—The periodical discovery that there is an anti-Blaine movement in Maine has again been made by a Portland correspondent of "The New-York World." There is an anti-Blaine movement in Maine, and it has been going on for some time—like the goat that kept moving acainst the stone wall—but it always has been and still is a small and exclusive enterprise, to which none but Democrats are admitted.—(Lewiston Journal. Says "The Toronto Globe": "When Toronto curlers

go to Buffalo or any other United States city they are welcomed on the American frontier and made much of from the moment they touch to the m they leave American soil. Buffalo curiers coming to snonggling bent. They are asked to pay a Customs duty on their 'stanes'; they are compelled to give a totally unnecessary bond to take their 'stanes' back home with them; and they are-forced to pay a duty, on the illuminated address they intend to present to a Toronto man."

Makes a Difference.—Mrs. De Pink (reading)—Neves show your temper, no matter what the provocation. Never resent a slight. Never lose your self-poise under trying circumstances. Do your best to make others happy. Forget that you have any wishes except when consulted. Watch every opportunity to be useful to those about you. There are thousands of fittle ways in which this can be done without appearing obtrusively polite.

obtrusively polite.

Miss De Pink-Are those rules for wives?

Miss De Pink (contemptuously)-Certainly in am reading the latest rules for society debutan (New-York Weekly.

It is hard to keep up with current knowledge nows days. For instance, we no sooner begin to accept some physician's statement that a not bath is good for typhoid fever than we come across another physician's statement that a cold bath is a sovereign remedy for it. The latter remedy is suggested by Dr. Simon Baruch, of this city, in "The Medical Record." He says that it has been very successful in the German nelitary hospitals.

Don't let's be in a hurry about annexing Cacada, Montreal is going to spend \$4,000,000 in harbor im-provements, which will save us that much money if we can only wait.—(Texas Siftings.

"Le Chat Noir, a Review of the Players," is the title of the newest candidate for the patronage of theatrical readers. It is conducted by John O. Patten and C. M. S. McLellan, and it promises that its distinguishing characteristic shall be an effort to tell the truth goodnaturedly and a refusal to permit theatrical advertisements or other relations with the usiness they criticise.

"Sermons by telephone" have been introduced. No matter how unorthodox a clergyman may be in his builef, his sermon by telephone will make his doctrine sound.—(Norristown Herald.

You never hear the proverb " Blood is thicker than water in Chicago. The citizens remember the condition of the Chicago River, and refrain from quoting the above-mentioned saying.

This is how Eugene Field celebrates the sartorial

and culimitry pre-eminence of Chicago:

"Let Gotham laud her vulgar wealth,"
And floston boast her beans—
8t. Louis praise her old-togy ways
And caim, bucolle scenes:
Now shall Chicago, happy burght
All rivalry despise,
And to the sky uplift the cryt
'Hurrah for pants and pies!'

"Chicago will construct the togs
Our President shall don;
Chicago, too, the soup will brew
That he shall feast upon;
So let our chants he raised to pants—
To pants and grub likewise;
A, let us sing, till carth shall ring;
'Hurrah for pants and pies!'

# GERMAN OPERA.

A change of programme without previous announces ment is a rare occurrence at the Metropolitan Opera. House, but this is what happened last night, when "Tannhaguser" was substituted for "Dfo Meistersinger." The cause was the indisposition of Herr Fischer, who has done a good deal of hard work lately at times when discretion should have prompted great care in the use of his voice. An artist so unselfish as Herr Fischer and a manager so conscientious as Mr. Stanton are entitled to a great deal of consideration, and there were ample proofs last night that the public are willing to extend it to them. Barring the simple fact of the substitution, however, there was little cause for disappointment, for "Tannhaeuser" was splendidly per-formed. It most serious blemish was the singing of Herr Muche, in the part of the Landgrave. always unwieldy, came out with peculiar clumsiness it seemed, but this may also have been due in part to the comparison which the listeners made between him and Herr Fischer, who has represented the character so often. Herr Alvary, however, was in excellent voice, and he and Fraculiu Bettaque carried though all of the opera which devolved on them with gross-spirit.

spirit.

Herr Perotti is also under the weather, but, thanks to the presence of Herr Kalisch, this will not necessitate a change of this afternoon's opera. "Die Walkuere" will be given with Herr Kalisch as Siegmund, and Herr Grienauer as Wotan. The house was crowded last night.

ESPECIALLY ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE. Washington dispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There is a noticeable air of carelessness and don't-care-a-cont about the liouse. This appearance has been growing stronger since the last national election.

IF YOU PLEASE, HERR BISMARCK. From The Norwich Bulletin.

If, however, such an unreasonable demand (as that for the surrender of kieth should be made, we might "counter" on it by demanding of Germany the arrest and punishment of the German officers who led the Tamasesites not long before in their attacks upon our allies, and by further demanding that every one concerned in the shouling, tearing down and burning of the American flag be turned over to us for immediate and summary decapitation.

AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, FOR INSTANCE From The Chicago Tribune.

There is no better use that a man can make of a collection of art, whether pictures or bric-a-brao, than by placing it where it will confer the greatest good upon the greatest number.

RICHARD SMITH ON PERSONAL POLITICS IN OHIO.

RICHARD SMITH ON PERSONAL POLITICS IN OHIO, From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Sooon after the election of General Harrison I took the ground that (with the exception of Senator Sherman—and his removal from the Senate I should regard as a party and a National misfortune) in composing his Cabinet he should let Ohio alone. It looks as if this would be done. I have not the vanity to assume That my advice influenced General Harrison; but he probably saw up and down and through matters in such a way as to lead to sensible conclusions. In regard to the uniortunate antagonisms that prevail in Ohio I have taken no part, and am in no way responsible for them. This responsibility must rest where it properly belongs.

I am a Republican, and desire the success of the Republican party. To this end I hope the party will make up its teket of meu who are free from personal antagonisms, and who will receive the hearly and united support of Republicans. Furthermore, I trust that candidates will be nominated for the Legislature in every district without reference to the choice of any particular man for the United States Senate, Any undertaking in that direction would, in Information, insure defeat.

OH-H-H-H-H, WOULDN'T THERE BE MUSICI

OH-H-H-H-H, WOULDN'T THERE BE MUSICI From The Pittsburg Times. If Bismarck really wants Klein, as reported by cast ble, let him come and got him.

# WHERE REFORM BEGINS.

From The Springfield Union.